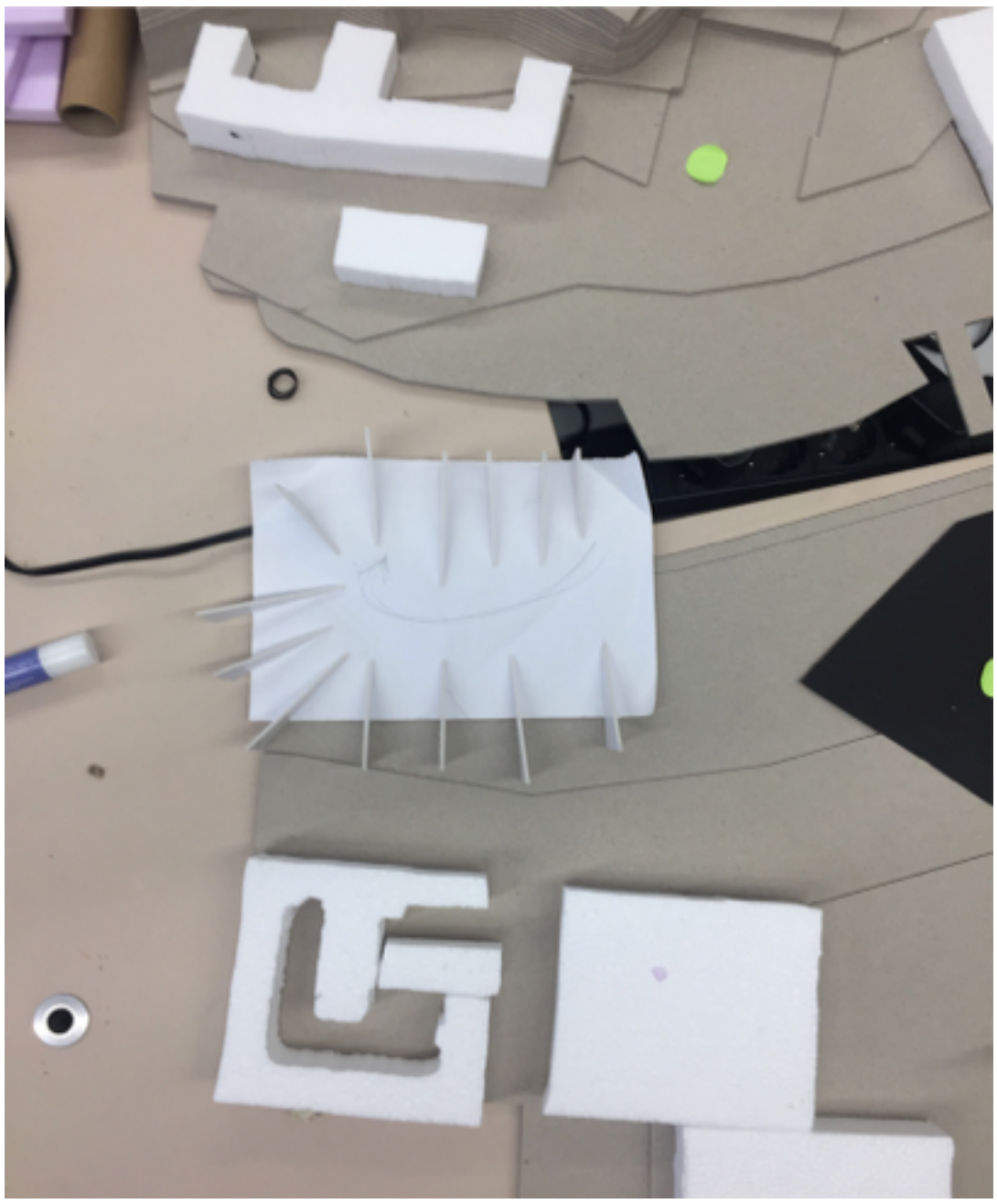
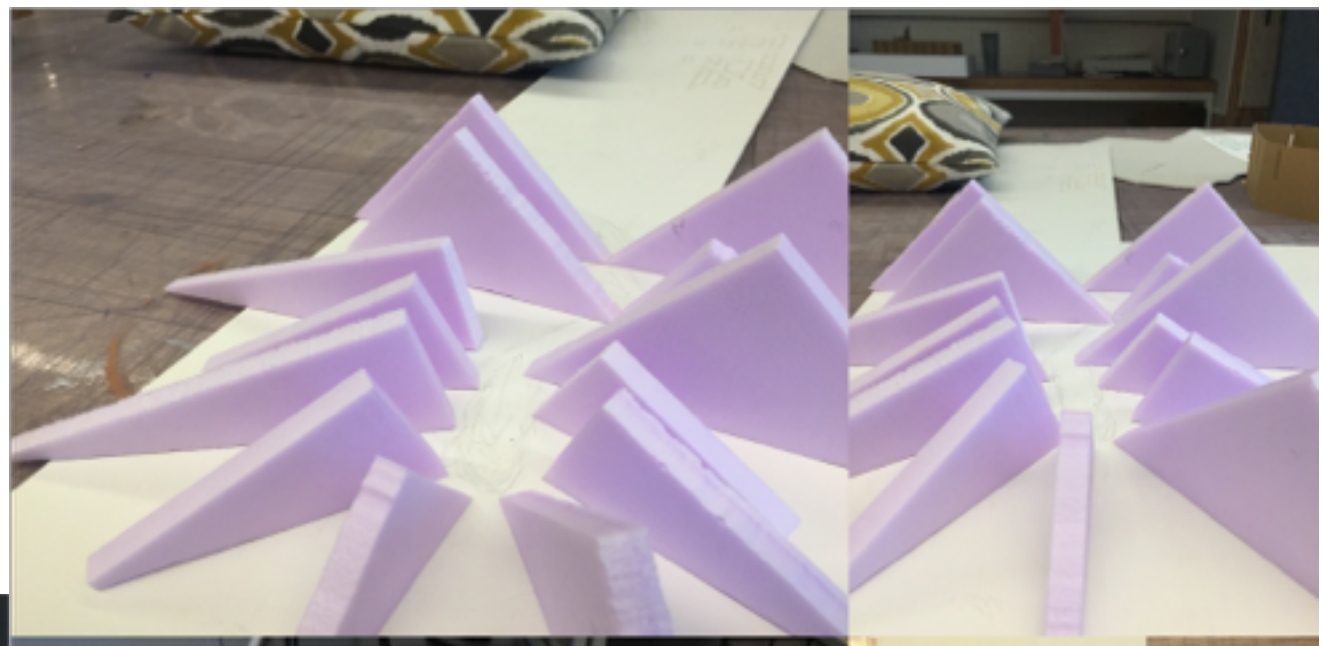
CHAPTER 4 - Vivian Barbiche

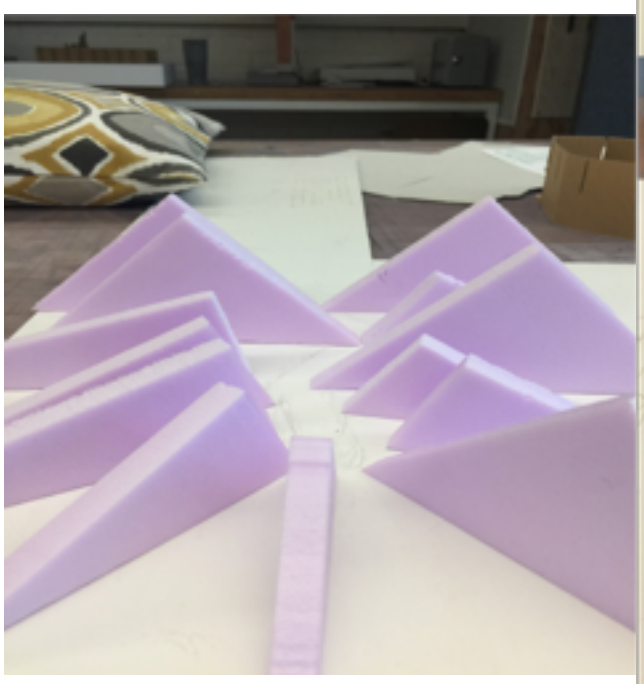
THE FLOODING AREA OF ROSENLUND

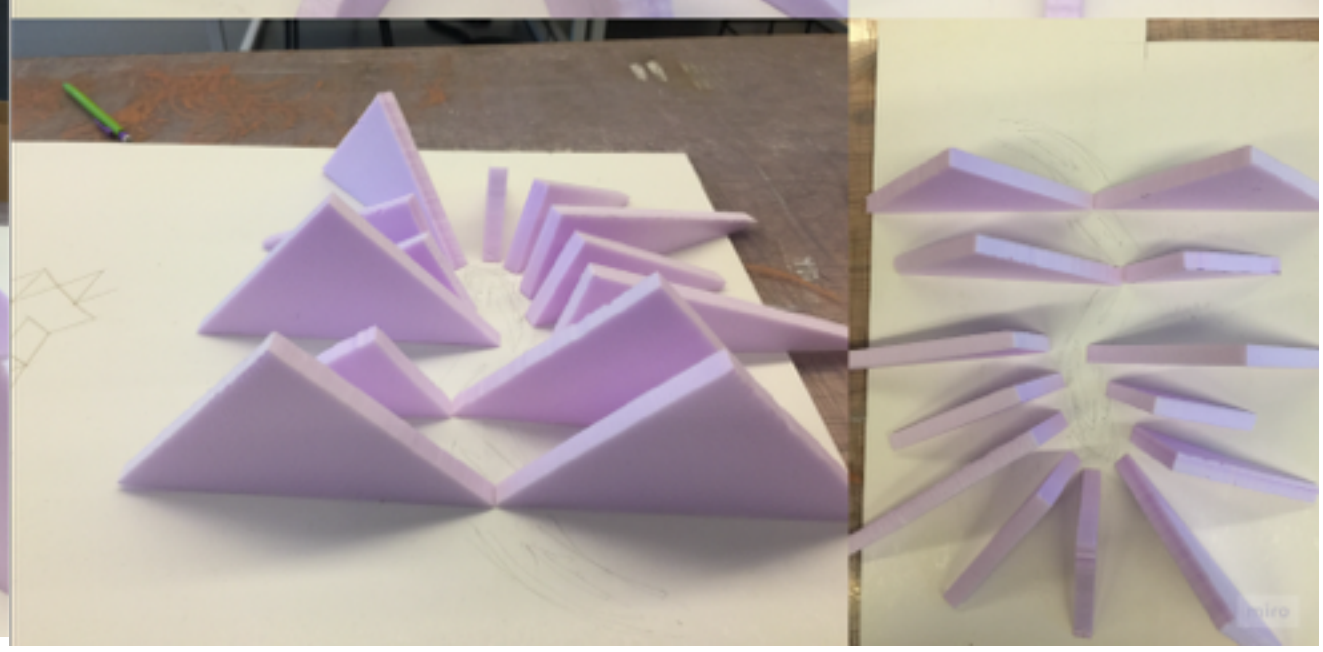
I decided that I wanted to focus on the flooding area in Rosenlund and try to find solutions for preventing flooding using our geometry and hydrosocial concept.

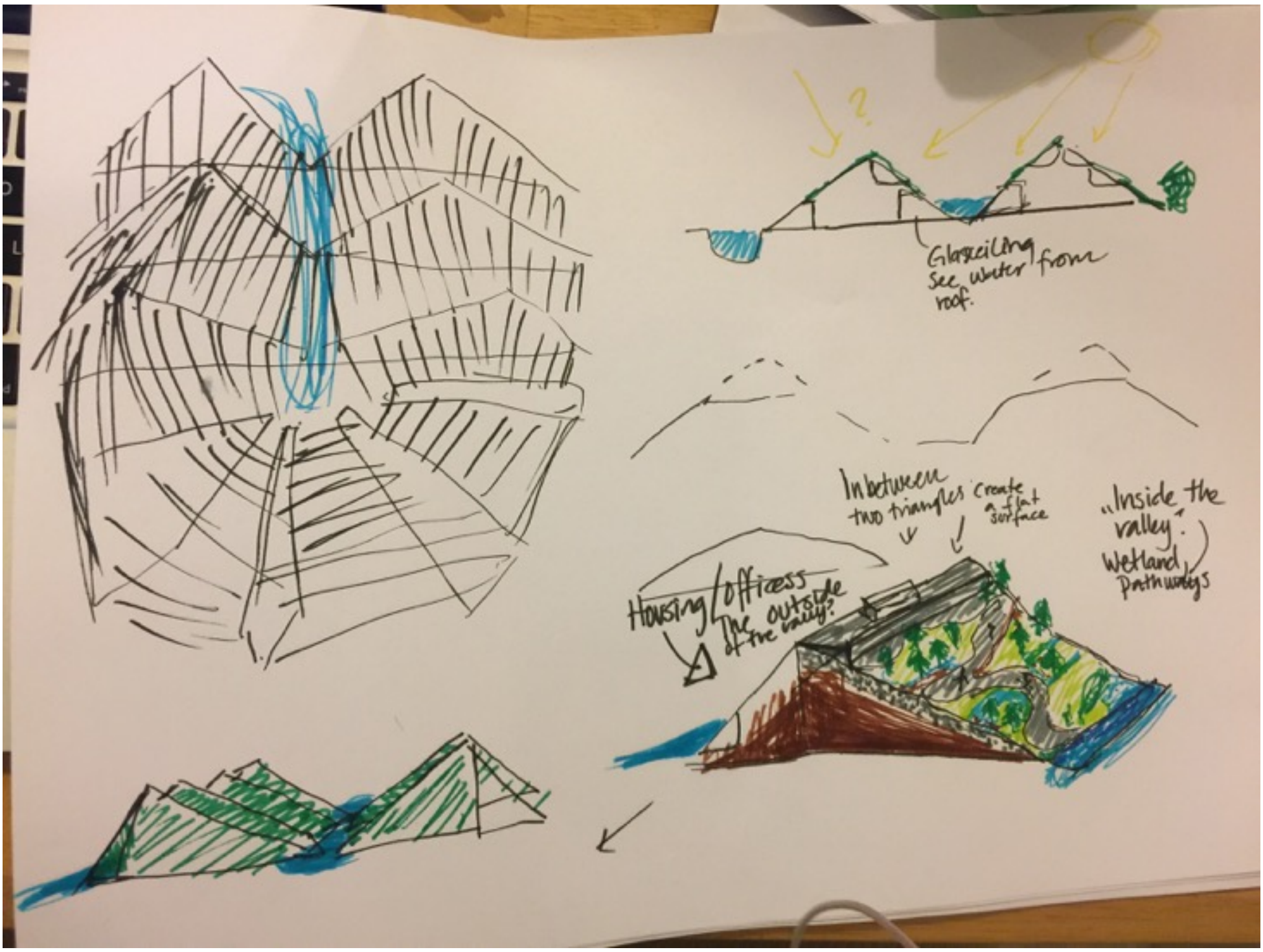
I thought that it would be interesting to use the flood as an asset and combine it with the terrain. Therefore I placed different triangles in a way that they formed a valley and opened up a way for the water from the canal to let water run through the place that will be transformed into a small valley.





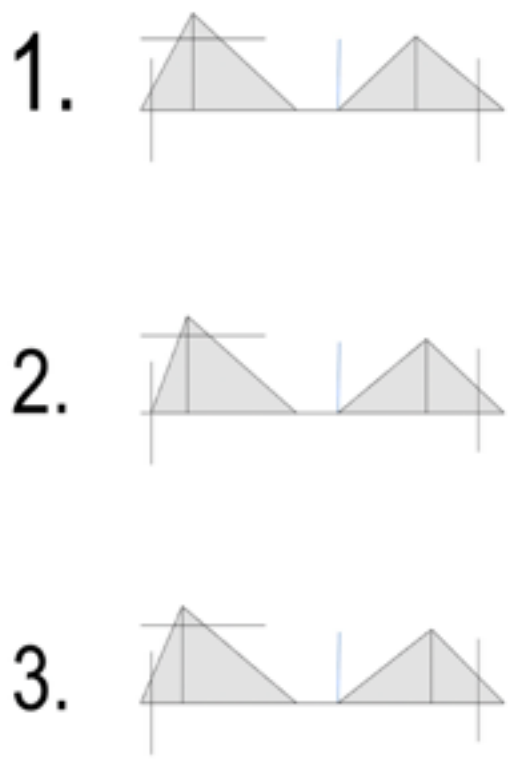




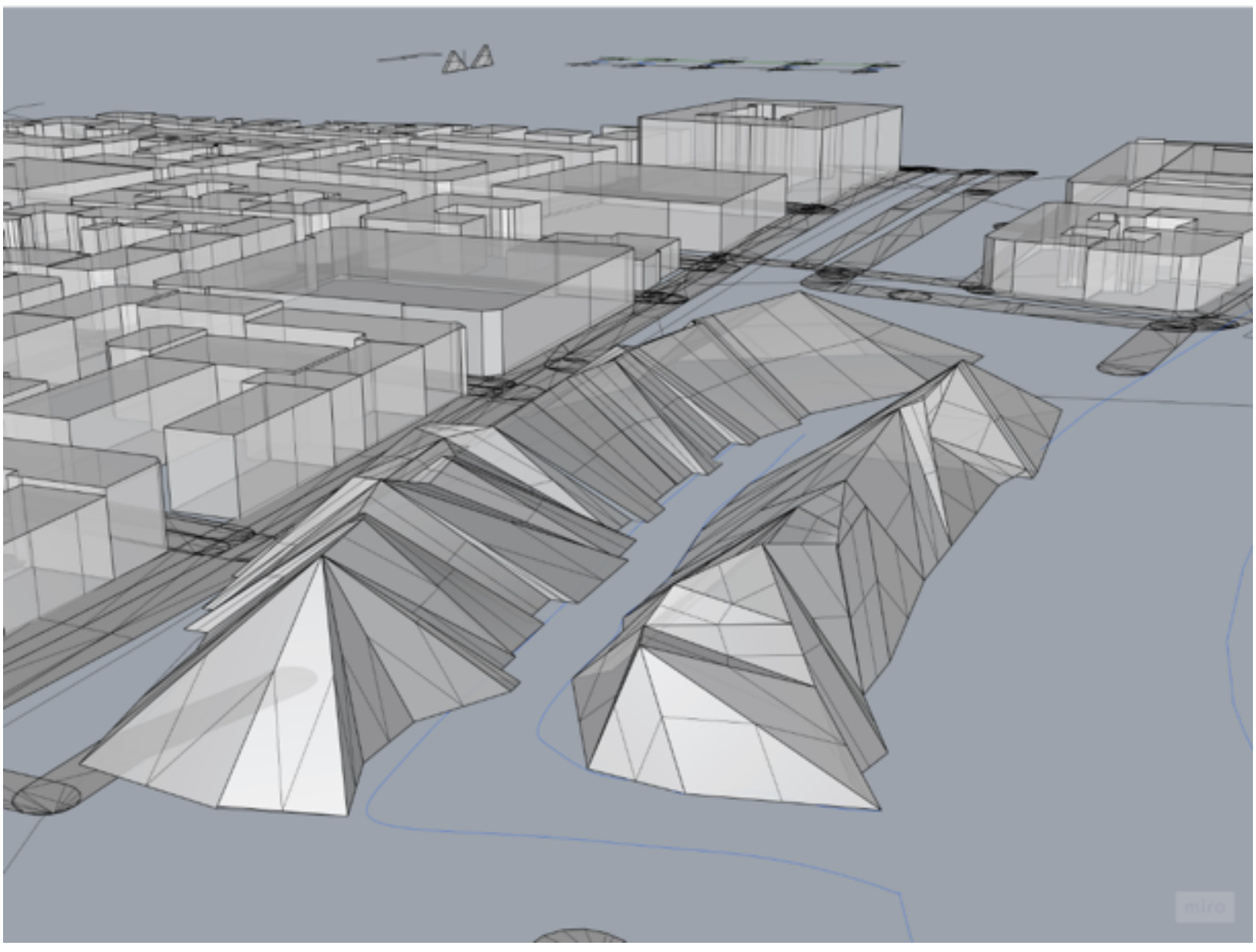


An illustration over how the valley could possibly be transformed and used by humans. This sketch is a study of an area in between two triangles that creates this space. Inside the Valley there will be a small river and walkable places. People will be able to use the valley for outdoor activities and also fishing. On the top of the hills there will be place for water storage collecting rain that will be cleaned and used. Indoor spaces like boutiques, offices, restaurants and coffeeshops will be placed outside the valley near the road and the canal.

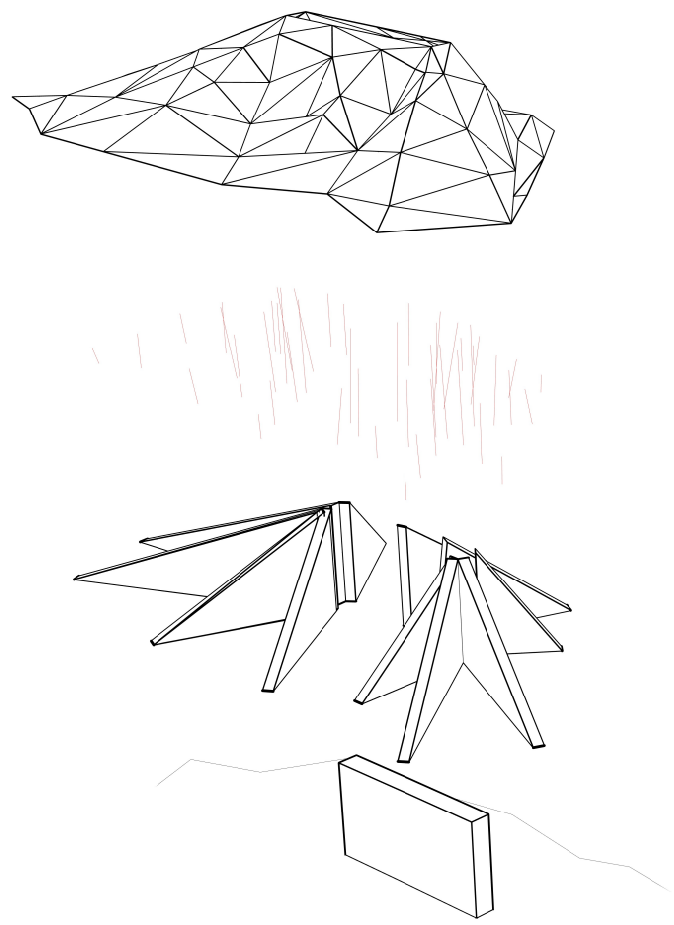
SHAPING THE HILLS

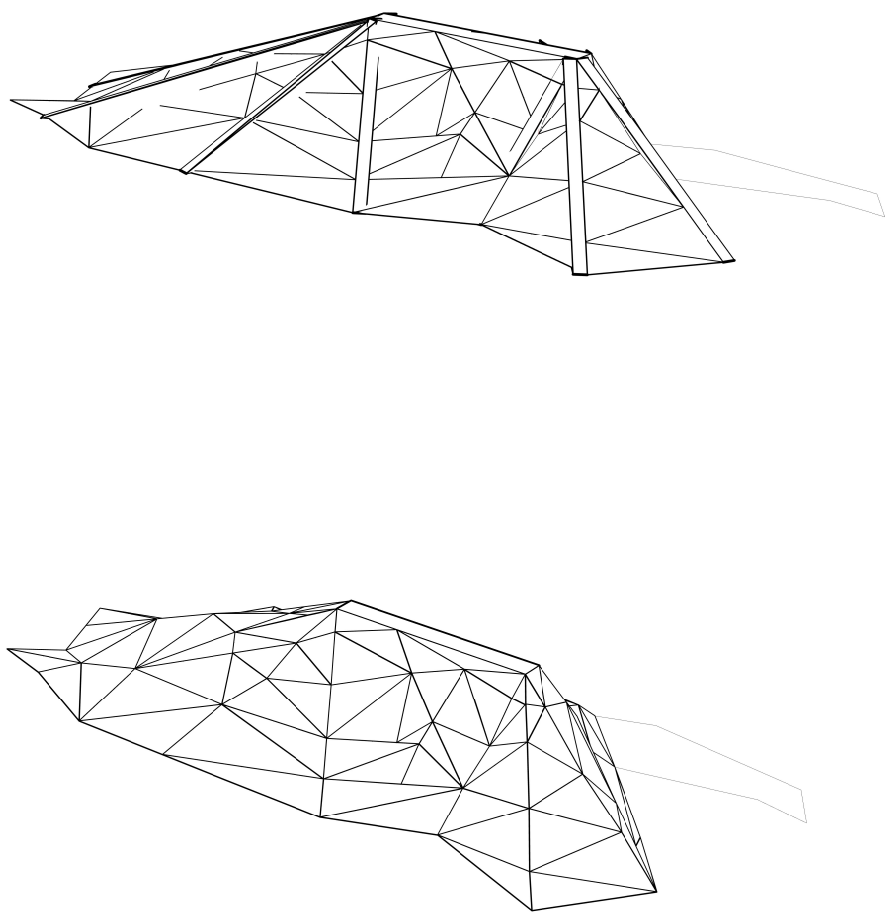


My method for creating the hills starts with triangles as a base. I started by measuring the width and length of the area and calculated a height of a hill that would be appropriate in this area. I started of at base-height of 15 meters and one of 12 meters. In order to carve and shape the inclination of the hills I had to divide the valley into many smaller triangles and angle them differently. This will create a more valley-looking shape because every part of a valley is not identical.



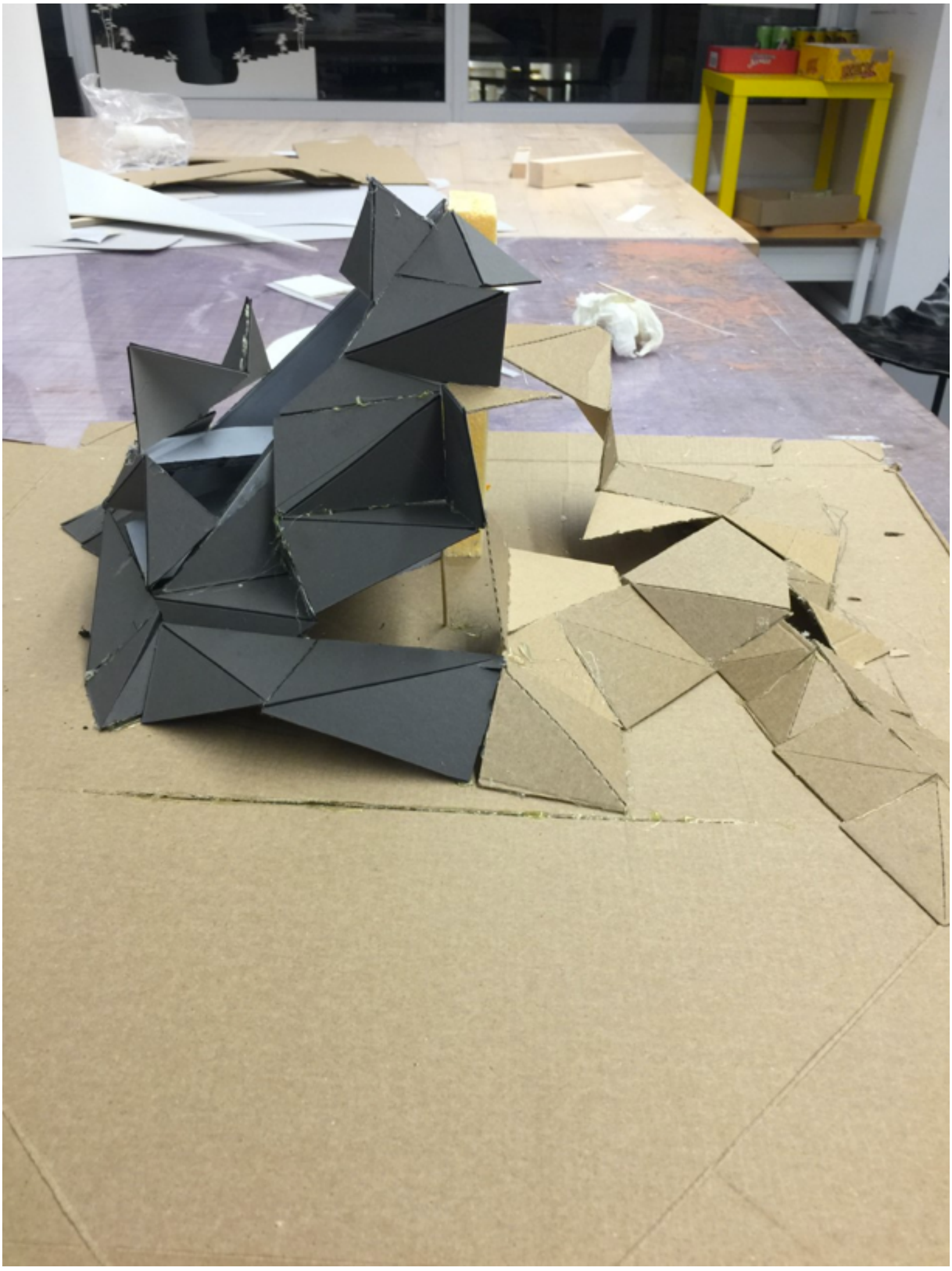
BUILDING THE HILLS





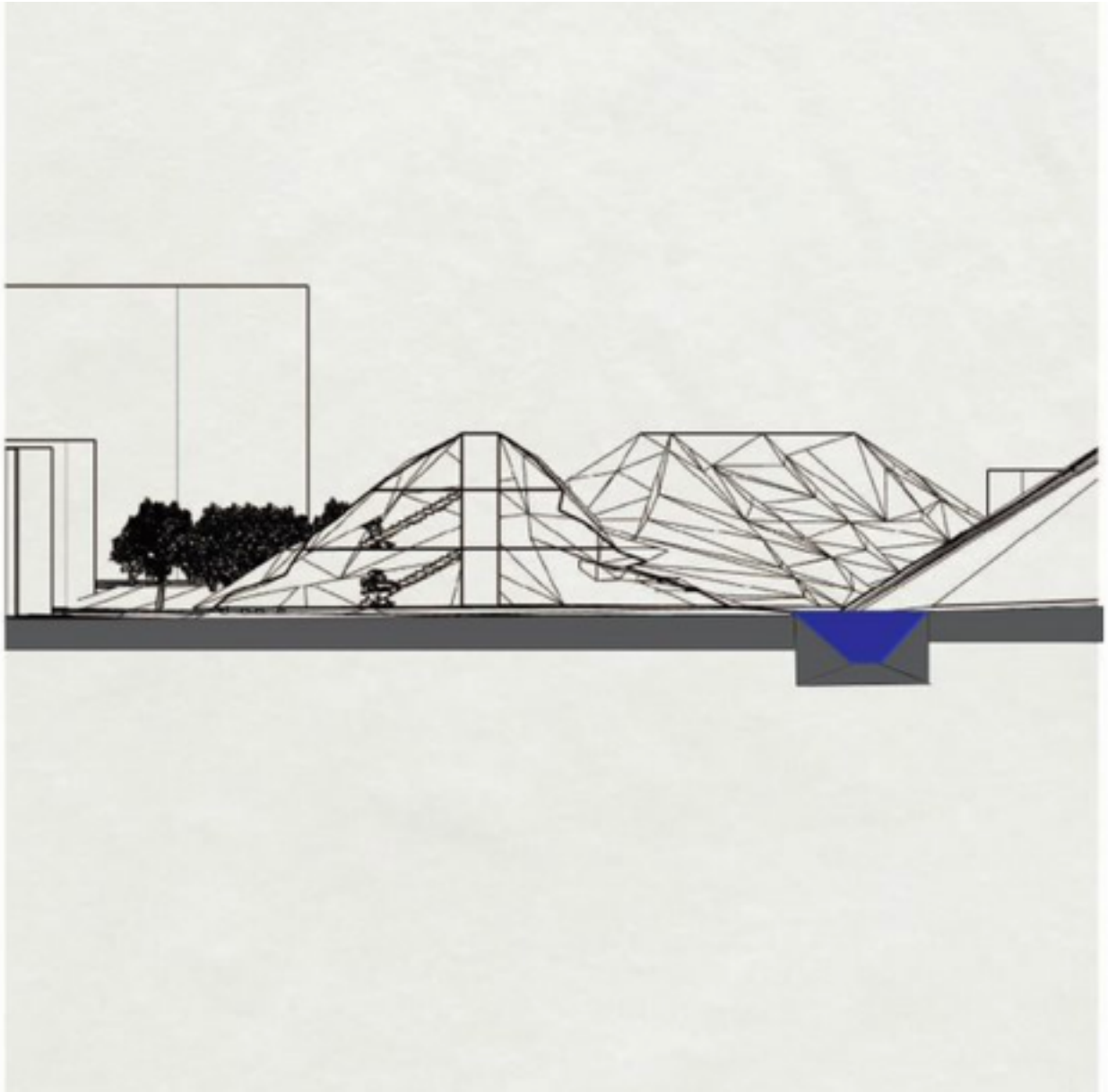
The Hills are as mentioned manmade, meaning the soil that will be dug from the manmade canal, will be used to build up the some parts of the hill. The rectangular block in the middle of the construction is made of concrete to be effective and stable enough to hold up the hill. The triangular structure close to the block will be made of soil from the construction site, but the cladding of that structure will be of concrete in order to hold up the window panels that will be placed on the side near the street. The order side of the hill that is meant for outdoor spaces, the jill will be made of limestone because its ability to be carved out.

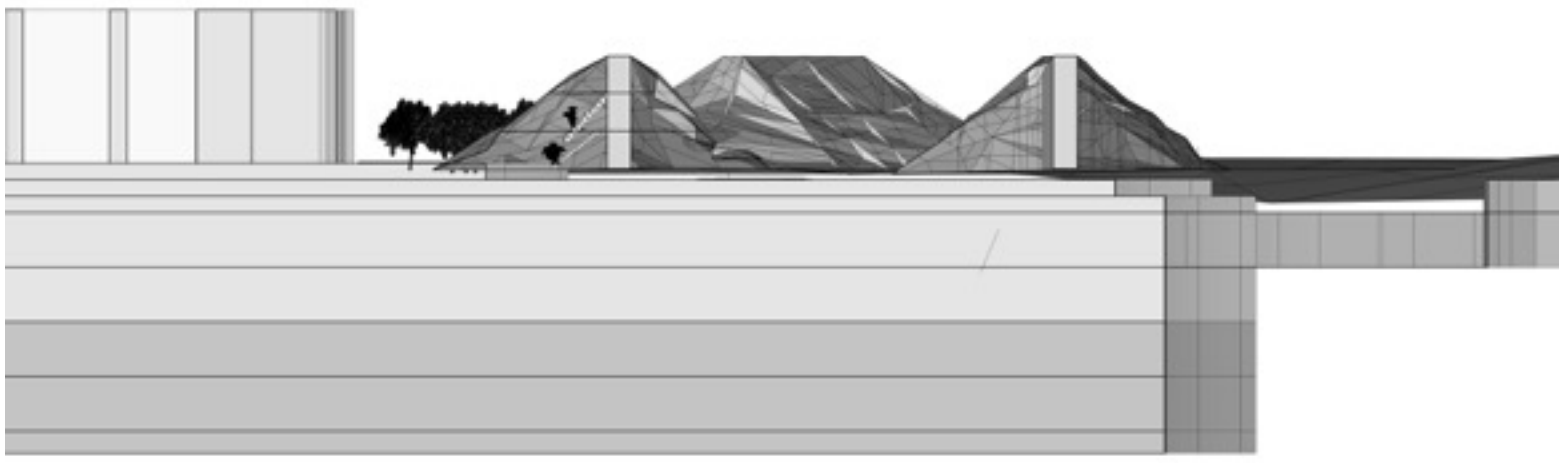
PHYSICAL MODEL



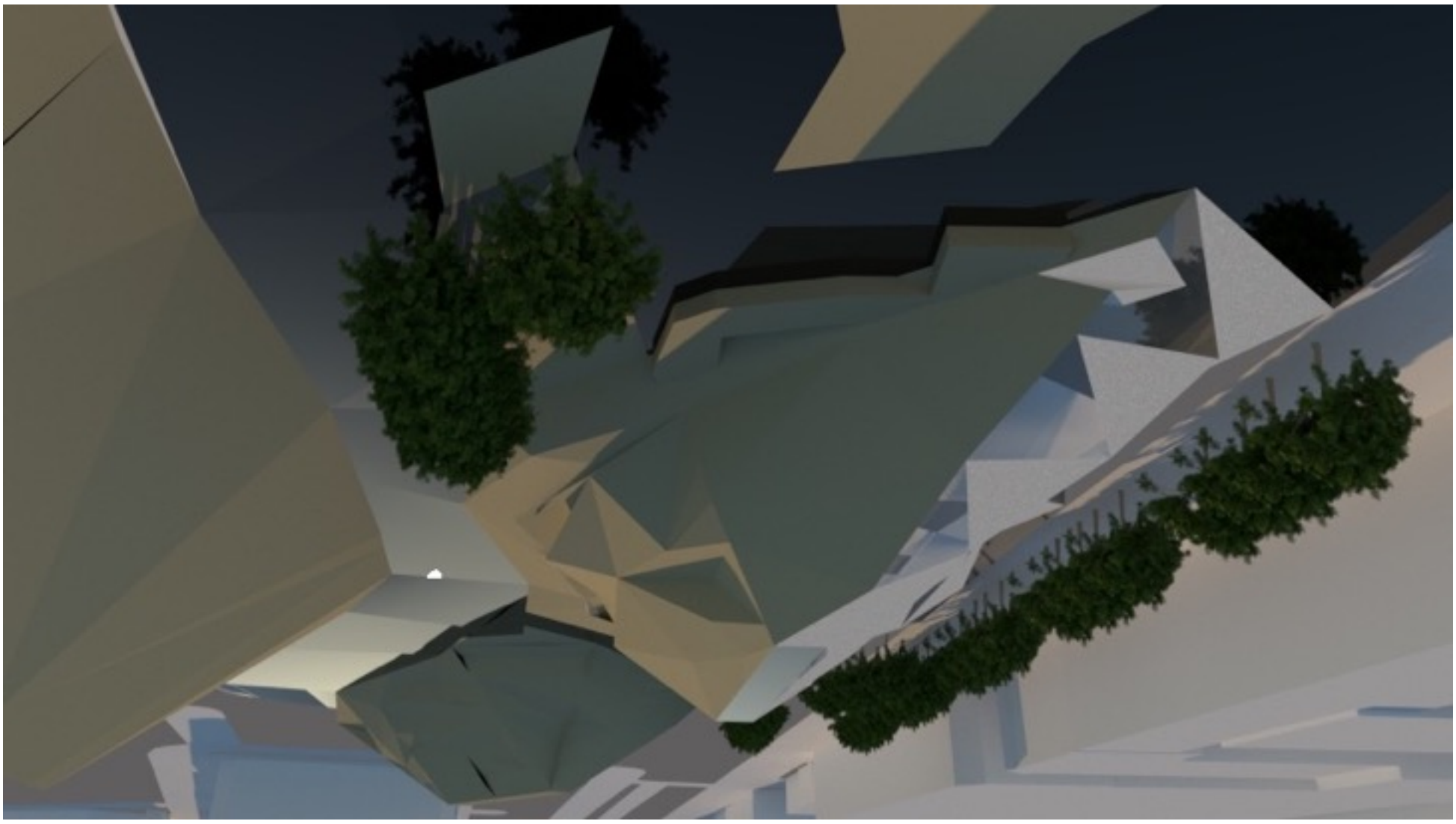
A picture showing the physical model of the hill. The dark grey material is a harder paperboard with foam in the middle and represents the stone/ceramic material used on the hill. Whereas the cardboard represents the limestone that will be carved out into a more random geometry.

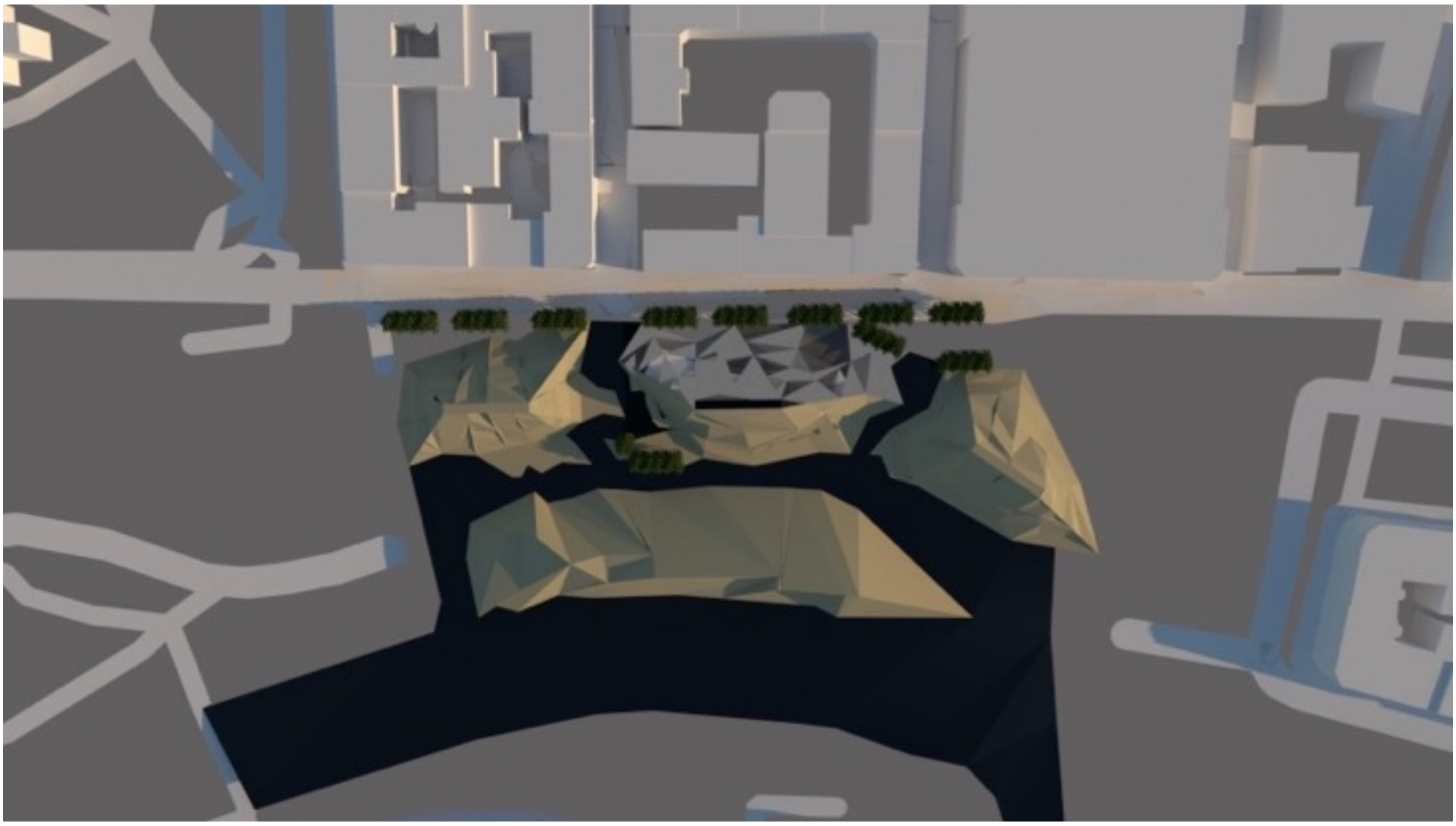
SECTIONS



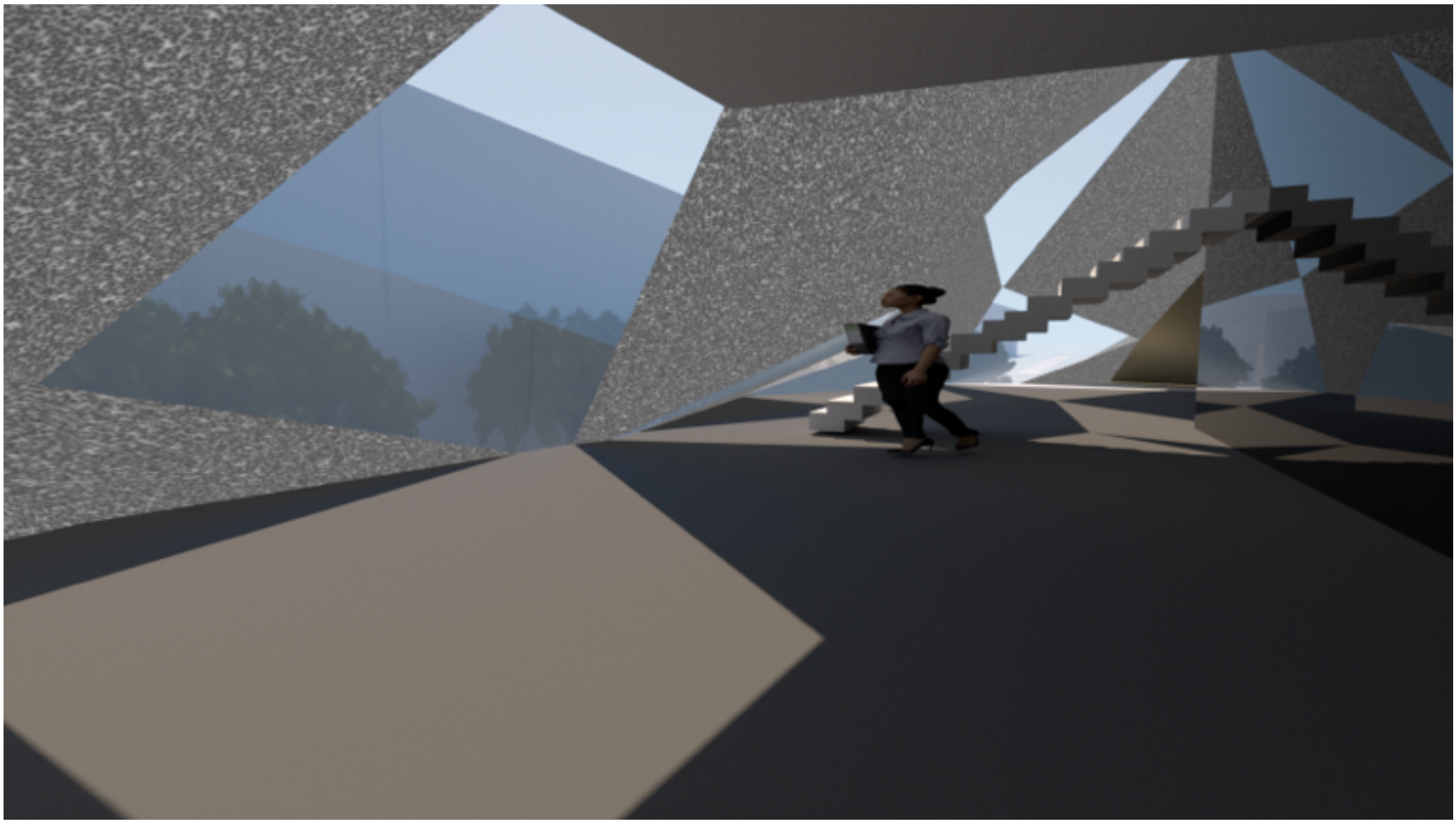


Sections over the hills and the canal in the middle. Working spaces on the side near to the streets and walking spaces on the side near the canal. A water collector is placed in the middle of the hill, the rectangular block that divides the to sides of the hill.





INTERIOR SPACES



The street side of the hill is meant for more formal spaces like workspaces, libraries, offices and other operations. The visitors or workers will experience a triangular chawed geometry consisting of glass, steel and stone/ceramic. This, because I wanted the interior space to mirror a feeling of being inside a hill made of a natural material like stone or rock, but also be able to see through the hill from the windows and let daylight in.

OUTDOOR SPACES

The outdoor spaces that are on the other side of the street, near the manmade canal, is meant for people to experience a new kind of natural material that is not much used in Scandinavian architecture, therefore it will create a more exotic touch to it. Limestone will be carved out to create walking spaces and also indoor spaces like coffeeshops and boutiques near the water.